NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1879.

A first be counted in relation to sold from the three winds of the counter of the

nim? A.—I did not.

Q.—Teil us exactly what you said to your wife when you went toward the house after the shooting. A.—I said: "Mary, I've shot John. I had to do it. If I hadn't he would have shot me, and here is the pistel I took from him." These are the words as nearly as I can remember them.

"Oh, no." the witness replied, "I didn't sa hat: I said I had never fired a pistol before;

that; I said I had never fired a pistol before; I seep two guns for hunting."

Q.—Did you never fire a gun for the purpose of intimidating a man? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever live in a house in Montelair called Silver Lake Cottage? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you never shoot a gun at a man while fon lived there? A.—No, sir; I fired a gun straight up in the air to frighten some chicken thieves. Our girl awoke me and said somebody was stealing chickens, and I went out and fired my gun straight up in the air to frighten them off. You took them for thieves, did you? A .-

were in the chicken yard.
Were they not a man and a boy? A.-I
nd. I nover learned who they were.
Did you not inquire? A.-I think I talked
the matter next day going to New York
train. I found that somebody else had coust hat night.
In tyou hear that the man was Stephen of Monteiair, who was lishing with a No. sir; I never did.
I you ever shoot to intimidate any other -No. sir;

A.—No, sir, a whole is on the west dining with low, the one that looks out toward the 7. A.—It is made of painted cloth.

Was 10 slinds down while you were eaturior? A.—It was.

Was 11 tery warm weather? A.—The by coming shines directly in that window.

Was the window down. A.—I think not. I see that we have not.

Dase it window down. A.—I think not. I passe it was not.

lige Tilsworth—You mean—

r. Abeel—Will you let the witness alone? had expealing accent on the first word.] for the prealing accent on the first word. I down the support of the witness fairly understood the effect of answer. I think he may mean open by the life own. While you mean shut, as witness explained that he meant to say window was open. Ophelia Dyer, a servant lair, and witness for the State, had testified through this diling room window she saw respectively. Armstrong when, as says, he called out. Come on, John; come donn, after he had got his pistol. She tesd that she could see through this window by

y. ight after the shooting," the prisoner con-ed. "I ran up to this spot larising from his rand pointing out on the large diagram ing on the court room wall a spot in a path les south end of the grape arbor). After the room wall a spot in a path couth end of the grape arborl. After my wife the rusty pistol, I ran back to and there, after ordering Rosselot to up his horse, I ran back to the house away the two pistols. Tures came just riered Rosselot to harness the horse. I was beining Rosselot harness the bon I first saw him. I showed him the stol-before I put it up.

The word of the result o

n.

How came Ophella in possession of the of the bedroom? A.—I don't know. I know what became of the keys after John dem in the door. I never could learn, ohn came to work for me June I." the oper can't be work for me June I." came to work for me June 1," the continued, in response to questions by or Abeel, "I cailed his attention to on the shelf in his bedraom in the benefit list pistol from Adolph, the an I had here before John, for \$3 or or \$2. Adolph kent it in a bex at the not af the shelf in the bedroom. I we where Mott King kept it usually, I cailed John's attention to it it was the and of the shelf (where the prisoner is when Armstrong reached for it and in). When I got my pustol before the I put it in my pocket in my room and again to ut until I saw John reaching stol in his room."

about my testimony of opposition.

Mr. Abeel every my user the imposition of a similar nature? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear your wife use the expression of a similar nature? A.—No. sir with emotion and much emphasis, but still in a low tonel, I never did in my life.

Q.—Did you say to her before you got your platoi: "Walt, Mary, and I'll settle this boy?"

A.—Never.

Q.—Did you say to her before you got your platoi: "Walt, Mary, and I'll settle this boy?"

A.—No. sir.

Q.—Did you shoot Armstrong's bedroom over the stable usually locked? A.—Yes: I believed it to be usually locked? A.

your father's purpose?" asked the lawyer, sternly.

The witness said "Yes, sir" in a very low voice, and with a cautious, watchful manner. Her brow contracted.

Q.—What did Hall Blair say about your testimony? A.—He said it was not important. My father said it was.

Q.—What did you say about it? A.—I said I could swear to Blair's saying, just after he got his pistol; "I can't help it; it must be done." I told father to have nothing to do with it, or he'd get into trouble. I taiked with my sister about it, and she told me it was a bad thing to do,

Q.—Did you not say that, in order not to get caught, you would go out of the country in man's clothes? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Didn't you tell Hall Blair that he would have to give you the money, and not a check, or anything of that sort? A.—No, sir.

"Mr. Kane stand up," said Judge Titsworth.
A short, thick-set young man with overnanging brows, heavy cheeks, and clad in a thick gray-mixel coat, arose in the middle of the room. The witness peered at him and shook her head slowly as if she could hardly make him out axalinst the glare of the windows opposite. Mr. Kane was asked to step forward. He made his way with resolute shoulders through the throng, entered the bar, and passed in front of the jury until he was opposite the second jurer. This brought him to within six feet of the witness. Here he stopped, and, with a contract, no this brows and a slight bend of his head forward, looked fixedly into the eyes of Miss Dyer. She recognized him then, but no continued in the same position, keeping his eyes fixed upon her until Judge Depue told him he could go back to his seat.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Kane, on the morning after the shooting, that John had brought it on himself? A.—I did not.

Miss Dyer was then cross-examined by Prosecutor Abeel. She said: "The interview in Hall Blair's place was after I had given my evidence at the inquest. Father asked me where one of Mr. Blair's broker's lived, and I told him Hail Blair's place was after I had given my evidence at the inquest. Fath

"She (Miss Dyer) told me she had the keys of tyst it was when Armstrong reached for it and e shot him). When I got my pistol before the heating i put it in my pocket in my room and did not take it out it in my pocket in my room and did not take it out util I saw John reaching and that he had threatened to shoot Mr. Blair." Miss Derr, being recalled, testified that she didn't tell Kane that John had treated the children found in you hold your platol when you red? A.—I think just in this way.

Q.—Mr. Blair took the pistol which was hand-

why, Mr. Blair admits going after his pistol.

"She then told us she could swear he had used the words. It must be done.

"Suppose you get caught? said Mr. Burns.
"If I get caught? said she, I'll swear I never called on Mr. Blair hera."

"She told me she had a father and a sister, but that she denied she had them when before the Grand Jury. She told me they'd take no checks or writing for the money. She wouldn't sign her name, and wouldn't even write her address. She said she knew a lawyer, a Mr. Dusenbury, a brother, I think, of her present employer, but I have no reason to think from what she said that he knew the nature of her business with me. She told me if it were necessary in order to escape out of the country she would wear her father's clothes, and take the first steamer with him to Mexico."

To Mr. Abeel, on cross-examination, Mr. Hall Blair said that the father first came to him on Wednesday. September 17. He said that the girl who testified against my brother at the inquest would go out of the country, and that he was the man to get her to go. I asked him why he didn't go to the lawyers, and he said that it was a nasty business, and it wouldn't go to do that. To be frank with you. he added, and to show you I can do what I say I can, I will tell you I am her father.

"On Friday morning he came again, and asked me whether I had made up my mind. I asked him whether he was able to do what he said he could, and to prove it he offered to bring her over."

Q.—So it was by an arrangement with you that she came? A.—No, sir. He offered to bring her over."

Mr. Absel-Business?

bim? A.—I did not.

Q.—Tell use exactly what you said to your wife when you went toward the house after the shooting. A.—I said: "Mary, I ve shot John. I had to do ft. If I hadn't he would have shot the shooting. A.—I said: "Mary, I ve shot John. I had to do ft. If I hadn't he would have shot the shooting. A.—I said: "Mary, I ve shot John. I had to do ft. If I hadn't he would have shot them. Q.—Did you go back up stairs after you had come down, and get the rusty pistol from the heal? A.—I did not. I got the pistol from the heal? A.—I did not. I got the pistol from the heal? A.—I did not. I got the pistol from the heal? A.—I did not. I got the pistol from the heal? A.—I did not. I got the pistol from the heal? A.—I did not. I got the pistol from the heal? A.—I we shot heal? A.—I we had come down, and get the shooting. When you showed her the rusty pistol? A.—To the best of my recollection she ome out from the bear, and met me at the end of the grape from the ports, and Mrs. Wheeler from the ports of the country for \$500? A.—My father propose to Mrs. Hall Blair, to go the ports of the country for \$500? A.—My father propose to Mrs. Hall Blair to go out the port of the country for \$500? A.—My father propose to Mrs. Hall Blair to go out the propose to Mrs. Hall Blair to go out the port of the country for \$500? A.—My father propose to Mrs. Hall Blair to go out the propose to Mrs. Hall Blair to go out the propose to Mrs. Hall Blair to

THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The hall of the Cooper Union was ratification meeting of the Young Men's Demo-cratic Club. Mr. Francis F. Marbury presided,

thronged last evening on the occasion of the Among those present on the platform were Senator T. C. E. Ecclesine, the Hon. James Gallagher, Chairman of the State Committee of Connecticut; the Hon. J. A. Foley, Tammany ex-Assemblyman; Police Commissioner Morrison, and Townsend Cox, Commissioner of Char-

ities and Correction.

The Hon. John McKeon was received with a storm of applause. When quiet was partially restored, the Chairman put to Mr. McKeon the parties; "Do you, who have known him for years, know the slightest thing derogatory to the personal honor or integrity of Lucius Robinson?"

Miss Dyer. She recognized him then, out to be could go back to his sent.

O—Did you teil Mr. Kane, on the morning after the sheoting, that John had brought it on he could go back to his sent.

Miss Dyer was then cross-examined by Prosecution and the sheoting, that John had brought it on himself? A.—I did not.

Miss Dyer was then cross-examined by Prosecutor Advanced by the state of the sheoting, that John had brought it on himself? A.—I did not.

Miss Dyer was then cross-examined by Prosecutor Advanced by the state of t

THE SCENE AT WHITE RIVER

MR. MEERER FOUND DEAD-NO TRACE OF THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Dead Rodles of all the White Men at the

Agency Lylog in and Near the Camp Hor-ribly Mistrented-Mecker's Last Message to Maj. Thornburgh-Where is his Family? RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 13 .- Lieuts. Bourke and Schuyler arrived here this morning, and at last an authentic report is had of the doings of Gen. Merritt and command since the march to the front. On the afternoon of the day on which he reached Capt. Payne's camp he had a fight with the Indians, and had to move camp about a mile from Payne's old position that night on account of a fearful stench from the dead animals. Merritt moved upon the agency and reached there on Saturday. The Indians are retreating southward, and it is expected that in small bands they will drop into the various agencies, and thus covering up them-selves it will never be known who were the warriors who opened battle on Major Thorn-

burgh. The dismounted companies and the wounded will be here in seven days.

A despatch from Bear River, Oct. 11, says: Indian reports brought in from the agency by Los Pinos Utes say that thirty-seven Indians were killed during the fight of Sept. 29 and the siege until Oct. 5, the date of Gen. Merritt's

Emil Webber and George Fuhr, two couriers, have just arrived from what was a few days ago the White River Agency. From them the fol-lowing particulars are learned:

Gen. Merritt advanced upon the agency on the 11th inst. On his way he found many dead bodies. Among others he found the body of Carl Goldstein, an Israelite, who left here with Government supplies for the Utes at the White River Agency. He was found in a gulch twice through the shoulder, and was about two miles from his wagons. A team-ster named Julius Moore, formerly of Bainbridge, Mass., who was with him when he left here, was found about 100 yards from and his body backed and mutilated with a knife or hatchet. As the command advanced knife or hatchet. As the command advanced through the cafion they came to an old coal mine, and in it was found the dead body of an agency employee named Dresser. He had evidently been wounded and had crawled into the mine to die. His coat was folded up and placed under his head for a pillow, and beside him hay a Winchester rifle containing eight cartridges. In one of his pockets a letter was found, which, as near as the courier can remember, was as follows:

White River, Sept. 29—1 P. M.

Major Therebough

found, which, as near as the courier can remember, was as follows:

White River, Sept 29-1. P. M.

Major Thembergh.

I will come, with Chief Douglas and another chief, and meet you te-morrow. Everything quest here, and Douglas is Bying the United States flaz. We have been on guard three michts, and will be to-micht, not that we expect any trouble but because there might be. Did you have any trouble coming through the canon?

No entering the agency, a scene of quiet descolation presented itself. All the buildings except one were burned to the ground, and not a living thing was in sight except the command. The Indians had taken everything except the flour and decamped. The women and children were missing, and nothing whatever could be found to indicate what had become of them. They have either been murdered and buried, or else taken away as hostages. Their draadfalf fate calls forth the most profound sympathy. The dead body of Agent Meeker was found about one hundred vards from his house lying on his back, shot through the head. The left side of his head was mashed in with some blunt instrument. A piece of a barrel stave was driven into his mouth, and one of his hands and arms were badly burned. The dead body of Mr. W. H. Post, Agent Meeker's assistant, was found between the building and the river, a bullet hole through the left ear, and another under the ear. He as well as Agent Meeker, was stripped entirely naked. Another employee named Eaton was found dead. He was stripped naked, and had a bundle of paper bags in his arms. His face was badly eaten by wolves. There was a builet hole in his left breast, Frank Dresser, a brother of the man found in the coal mine, was found badly burned. He had without doubt been killed instantly, as a builet had passed through his heart. The bodies of Eaton, Thompson, Price, Eakridge, and all other employees not named, were also found. Eakridge was found two miles this side of the agency, naked, and with a builet hole through his head.

In the position cecupied by the Indians dur

a bullet had passed through his healt. The bodies of Eaton, Thompson, Price, Eskridge, and all other employees not named, were also found. Eskridge was found two miles this side of the agency, naked, and with a bullet hole through his head.

In the position occupied by the Indians during Thornburgh's battle, in a breastwork made of stone, was found the dead body of an unknown white man, dressed in buckskin. He was sitting on his knees, and had his gun in position to fire. He was shot through the forehead. From this it appears that the Indians are not alone in their heilish work. The supposition is that the Indians have gone south to join the Southern Utes, and the inspression among the officers of Merrit's command is that the Indians who fought Thornburgh numbered at least 700.

Los Pinos Indian Agency, Col., Oct. 9.—Mr. Brady, who went to White River with the Indian escort under Chief Sanavaneiro, has returned. The Indians obeyed Chief Ouray's Order, mentioned a few days ago. As soon as it was communicated they ceased fighting and moved off. No further trouble is anticipated unless the soldiers advance. Chief Dougass sends word to Ouray that the women and children, the money and the papers of the White River Agency will be sent here whon it is safe to do it. Ouray does not believe all the personal employed are killed. He approves the agent's despatch to Washington for a peace commission to investigate the trouble sent in blame rest where it belongs. A runner is just in from the Souther? Che Agency with a letter from the River trouble, and request Ouray to inform the White River Utes of their decision.

Masilnaton, Oct. 13.—The following was received at the Indian Office this morning:

Los Pisos Agent, A council and escort of indians just arrived from White River Utes of their decision.

Masilnaton, Oct. 13.—The following was received at the Indian Office this morning:

Employee Brady and escort of indians just arrived from White River the and request Ouray's to inform the White River the Brady and escort of in

Mr. Schurz, immediately upon receiving the above despatch, called at the War Department and consuited with Gen. Sherman on the subject. The latter at once took action upon the information by means of the following telegram to Gen. Sheridan, a copy of which has been furnished to the Interior Department:

HEADQLARTES OF ARMY OF USINE STATES, WASHINGTON, OCL 13. to Gon. Sheridan, a copy of which has been furnished to the Interior Department:

Headquartss of Army of Usiver Stares.

7. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago.

The Honorable Segrivary of the Interior has this morning the Committee Segrivary of the Interior has this morning the Committee Segrivary of the Interior has this morning that the commitment for your interior has the morning that the commitment for your interior has the hostine have ceased fighting. If so, ten Merrit should go no every event to the agency to acceptant the actual condition of facts. All Inhans who oppose must be cleared out of the way it they reseal. If they surrender their arms and points they should be held as prisoners, to be disposed of by superior orders. The Secretary of the Interior will send a special agent at once to Ouray who is beneved to be housed and our fracts. He may provent the Southern University of the Interior of the Interior will send a special agent at once to Ouray who is beneved to the house and our fracts. He may provent the Southern University of the Interior of the Interior will send a special agent at once to Ouray who is beneved to the housest and our fracts. He may provent the Southern University of the Interior Repartment of the special friends. But the number-created the same of the special friends. But the number-created the second from Indian Agent Stanley, Mr. Schurz has earl those who tought and killed Major Thornburgh and near Please acknively edge recept.

Department of the Indian meet the Interior Repartment. In view of the attack made upon the troops and the massacre of the nation and appropriated by the Government. In view of the attack made upon the troops and the massacre of the nation and our possess, the troops will have to preceed in White Krewer Aspeny. Ouray Sound ondex of the prevent are she in the product of the feature of the two the inverse and throw themselves upon the morny of the formal should be produced. Ouray's recummendations for the Indian will be observed that Agent Samiles and this w

River Agency after the news of the fight had been received by him, returned from Milk River vestoring at 11 clock, the control of the saw the white women and children at the West that he saw the white women and children at the West River Agency, to charge of Chief Children at the West River Agency, to charge of Chief Children at the West River Agency. This man killed one Indian and wounded another. Sagavaneiro thinks three or four more employees are also alive, as their tracks were seen around the agency. This man killed one Indian and wounded another. Sagavaneiro thinks there or four more employees are also alive, as their tracks were seen around the agency buildings, and they may have fled to the woods. Accent Meeter was killed. The report, as given in the papers, that Sapavaneiro and Shavano took part in the fight, is untrue, and it is also not sure that Chief Douglas led the White River Utes. Oursy thinks that Jack, a White River Ute, commented the Indians in the charge on Thornburch's command."

Washington, Oct. 13.—The following telegram from Gen. Sheridan was received by Gen. Sherman to-night:

"The latest official news from Gen. Merritt is dated the 9th Inst. He said he had been joined by Major Bryant's command, and would send back the wounded on the next day, and move against the Indians. There is no information here which gross to show that any of the Southern Ute bands will become hostile. It is quite certain that none have so far been engaged with the White River Utes. I have at last succeeded in getting Crook to arrange for speedler information from Merritt."

N. C. Meeker was a native of Ohio. He was at

N. C. Meeker was a native of Ohio. He was at one time editor of a small paper in Illinois, and from there he went into the New York Tribune office to succeed Solon Robinson as agricultural editor. He became interested in cooperative movements, and founded the village of Roselle in New Jersey. After writing letters to the Tribune from Utah in 1849, he conceived the plan of starting a colony in Colorado, and, in henor of the editor of the Tribune, called it Greeley. The colony was located in April, 1870, and in three years it contained 2,000 persons. Mr. Meeker founded the Greeley Tribune, and lost favor with his colonists by supporting Horace Greeley for President against Gen. Orant. When Mr. Meeker was appointed Agent at the White River Agency his wife and daughter Josephine went with him to the White River India and are now missing or dead; his two other daughters remained in Greeley. His son Ralph was not with him. Mr. Meeker came to be known as Father" Meeker. He was six feet tall, with blue eyes and clean-cut features.

Florence McDonald's Threats to Kill Manager Hickey Should be Desert Her.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13 .- S. M. Hickey, who was shot by Florence McDonald on Sunday, is thought by his physicians to be in a fair way of recovery, although the concussion caused by the bullet striking his skull has caused much inflammation. If the latter can be kept down, all will be well with him. A post-morton examination of Miss McDonald's remains developed the fact that she shot herself twice, both balls passing into her brain. Hickey says he will defray the expenses of her funeral, unless word is received from her friends to forward her remains to Syracuse. She will be buried in the Wesleyan Cemetery here to-morrow. To-day some unknown man sent an elegant floral offering to the undertaker's, with directions to have it buried on her coffin. In her diary she wondered whether any one would strew flowers on her grave, and this was the

tions to have it buried on her coffin. In her diary she wondered whether any one would strew flowers on her grave, and this was the answer.

Syracuse, Oct. 13.—The shooting of theatrical manager S. M. Hickey in Cincinnati yesterday afternoon by Florence McDonald of this city is still the cause of much excitement here.

The girl always carried a dagger with her name engraved on the handle. She also carried a revolver. She told her friends that she slept with the dagger under her pillow, and that some day she would need it to protect herself. She told her companions that if Hickey married Miss Anderson she would kill both of them. Last month Mr. Hickey returned to Syracuse, previous to departing on his tour with Miss Anderson. He went to see the girl, and remonstrated with her upon her infatuation for him. He plainly told her that he did not care anything for her, and that he did not care anything for her, and that he did not wish her to follow him through the country as she insisted upon doing. The girl begges him to reconsider his determination, and told him that she would kill him if he descrited her. Last Wednesday she told her friends that she was going to Cincinnati to see Hickey. She left Syracuse on the train that day and went to Elmira, whence she went direct to Cincinnati. The girl has led a checkered career for one so young. She was about 24 years old. She was exceedingly prepossessing in appearance, and would never have been taken for a fallen woman. She told her friends that she wall kill Mary Anderson if she dared step between herself and Hickey. She had been educated in a convent, but, ever since her intimacy with Hickey, has been an inmate of a house of ill-repute here.

Nearly two years ago Hickey gave to Florence the weapon with which she shot him.

Soon after 10 o'dlock on Wednesday morning Florence entered the store of Lewis & Whelan and sald she was going away and wanted something to road on the cars. Seeing a book on the shelf, entitled "Mother Superlor," she exclaimed. "Ill take that, No, I

of which he accepted and some of which he accepted and some fused.

It is related that the first night that Mary Anderson appeared in this city Florence disguised herself as an old woman and shadowed Hickey on his way to the theatre. She was at the theatre and watched every motion be made with a jealous eye. When he left the hall at the conclusion of the entertainment she followed him to the Vanderbilt House, and did not cease her vicil until he retired.

with a realous eye. When he left the hall at the conclusion of the entertainment she followed him to have an add the coase her vigil until he retired.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. O'Hara, pastor of St. Mary's Church, related a portion of Florence-McDonald's life to-night. "In the early part of the summer of 1874." said Dr. O'Hara, "I gave Mr. Smith. Florence's father, a letter of introduction to the Superioress of the Magdalen Asylum, and he took his daughter and placed her in that institution. She remained nine or ten months, and then ran away. After roving about for some time she came back to Syracuse. The girl shortly afterward called on a Mrs. Bird, who lived near me, Mrs. Bird informed a servant of mine that a girl from a convent had called at her house. Not having much respect for Mrs. Bird, who bore a poor reputation, I wondered what the girl could have called at her house for. I told my servant that I desired to see her the next time she called. She visited Mrs. Bird a few days later, and being told of my wish, came to my house. She said her name was Florence McDonald. I was surprised, and said to her that it gave a wrong impression when she said she was inon a Magdalen asylum, an institution of correction and reformation. She said she did not like to tell the kind of an institution of correction and reformation. She said she did not like to tell the kind of an institution of correction and reformation. She said she did not like to tell the kind of an institution she was from as in would make known her former life. She told me that she was keeping company with a married man who had a sickly wife and that if the wife did not die he would get a divorce from her and marry her. I warned her against such bad associations. Smith married a young wife, and she and the girl could not agree. That was the cause of a great deal of the trouble. Smith was a heartbroken man. Florence's father's mame is R. A. Smith. She was an adopted daughter, He failed in business there in 1875, and went West. Since then nothing has been hear

"No, sir. If he had he would have been instantly dismissed."
As for the woman, Florence McDonald, who shot Hickey, and then took her own ite, Miss Anderse n says she had never heard her name mentioned. Belative to Hickey's position in her company, she said: He was not may manager. My father fills that place, and I wouldn't travel unless he did. Mr. Hickey and Mr. Norton managed the company.

Miss Anderson said that she dreated to say anything on the subject, for fear that it might be attributed to a desire on her part to make eapital out of the thing by advertising. Team only say that while breparing for church on Sunday, I heard a shot fired. I lookedout of the hotel window and sawa a crowd rushing to capital out of the thing by advertising. I can only say that while preparing for church on Sunday. I heard a shot fired. I looked out of the hotel window and saw a crowd rushing to the door. I left the window of my bedroom and went into the parlor, when I saw the door open, and there seemed to be a rush from all quarters to the stairs. I want there too, and saw two gentlemen carrying a man up slairs, and I was told then that Mr. Hisky had been shot by a woman. I left sorry for him of course, as I would for a passing acquaintance. In the mean time I beard one or two more shots, and then they said the woman had shat herself. Afterward I wasteathan diary had been found upon her, and that my name was mentioned in it as having been the cause of the net. I can assure you, and can only account for her fraguent altusions to be and for her commission of the doed on the theory of the loctor who saw her. He said the poor woman was insane."

Miss Anderson's mother says: "My caughter has never had an interview with Mr. Hickey at which I have not been present."

BRITISH TROOPS IN CABUL.

Gen. Roberts's Public Entry into the City After Routing the Afghan Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 13 .- Sir Frederick Roberts telegraphs that the Afghan troops have been completely routed, and that the tribes who were assembling to fight have returne! home. The heavy battery which is coming up with the Khyber column, he says, may go back to India, as the heavy guns and howitzers originally presented by the British Government to the Ameer are in our possession complete. Gen. Roberts visited the Bala-Hissar on the 11th inst., and was to make a public entry into Cabul on the 12th inst. Most of the influential men of the city have paid their respects to Gen. Roberts.

Special despatches from Afghanistan contain the following: The Ameer is strictly guarded in Sir Frederick Roberts's camp. It is hard to believe that Yakoob Khan was not aware that his army had taken up a position to oppose the

believe that Yakoob Khan was not aware that his army had taken up a position to oppose the British advance upon Cabul. On the 6th inst. the day of the defeat of the Afghan army before Cabul, the Ameer's messengers were passing every few hours to and from Cabul by a road held by Cabul troops. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in Gen. Roberts's camp estimates the loss of the Afghans in the fight of the 6th inst, at 400 men killed.

The Daily Standard publishes a special despatch dated on the 10th inst. from the British camp before Cabul, which save: "When the cavalry returned from pursuing the enemy on the 9th inst, they rode through Cabul. Some of the shops in the Bazaar were open, people were sitting about, and all was quiet."

A special despatch from Allahabad to the Daily Neos says: "No quarter was given to any one found firing upon the British, and the prisoners taken in the fight were shot. The leaders of the mutineers are the Ameer's most trusted friends."

Simila, Oct. 13—4 P. M.—Gen. Roberts's public entry into Cabul book place at noon vesterday. He was accompanied by the Ameer and his suits. British troops of all arms lined the road, and the artillery fired a salute when the British standard was hoisted at the entrance to the Fifth Goorkhas subsequently occupied the Bala-Hissar.

London, Oct. 14—A despatch to the Daily News, dated Lahore, 13th inst., says: "Jelnabad was occupied to-day by three British regiments, with four guns. A Allahabad and the Bala-Hissar.

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fealers of the mutineers are the Ameer's most trusted feiends."

Similar, Oct. 13—4 P. M.—Gen. Roberta's public entry into Cabul book place at noon yesterday. He was accompanied by the Ameer, and his suite. British troops of all arms fined the road, and the artillers fired a saiute when the British standars was hoisted at the entrance to the Standard was hosted at the entrance to the Pith. Goorkhas subsequently occupied the Bula-Hisser.

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LONDON, Oct. 14.—A despatch to the Daily Nets, dated Lahore, 13th inst., says: "Jefub. Bula-Hisser" in the Section of the for Comptroller, C. E. Collenburg; for Treasurer, J. B. Johnson; for Attorney-General, L. Saniel; for State Engineer, Henry H. Muenker, and also candidates for city and county offices. The reading of the platform was gone through with. Franz Skarda was in the chair. The address read by the Secretary remarked that "botter times" were asserted to have arrived, and yet, under Republican. Democratic, and Greenback rule, thousands were sufforing from want, wrong, and robbery, and murder and suicide were of daily occurrence. The Socialistic Labor party proposed by inagurating cooperation in labor, under the supervision of Government, to remedy the ills from which society suffered. Charles Sotheran. Alexander Jonas, and Henry Drury were the speakers. The first said that the Socialistic party was one of peace, which simply sought by political methods to bring about the changes it sought, but if these changes were produced through violence, they would only resemble those created by the American revolution and by the war for the abolition of slavery. Mr. Drury defined the Convention as a happy family, complete in its unanimity. The office seeker's place was among thieves, loaders, and politicalmen, by God, we will have morabily in our politics." In ten years from now the two dominant parties now existing will have erumbled into dust, and the only parties will be that of the rich and of the poor. The latter will comprise the workingmen, and the former those who will seek to get the machinery of Government in their own hands and organizo a huge standing army to support them.

MOBBING A NEGRO.

First a Bloody Fight, and the Supposed Vic-

A freely Blocked in Cleveland.

A freight Blocked in Cleveland.

A freely Blocked in Cleveland.

A freight Blocked in Cleveland.

A freely Blocked in Clevelan

A Freight Blockade in Cleveland-The Rall-roads Losing \$25,000 a Day.

iers on Saturday by the freightmen of the Lake Shore, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, for an advance from \$1.05

Merrill for absolute divorce from his wise, Alia Serrill, to \$1.05 nor day 25th agraduate and the following report: to \$1.25 per day, still continues, and about Goo | The understand refere to hear and determine the isdirectly. The Atlantic freight men continue working, but the understanding is that if the others are advanced they will be given an equal advantage. Many of the freight men were this afternoon discharged and a few employed to take their places at \$1.15 a day. The companies will make no further concession than this, and insist on discharging all the employees who refuse to accept their terms. Meantime the freight blockade gratinues, and a vast amount of perishabe freight is detained at the freight dept. No merchandise has been received by the above companies, the Atlantic road excepted, since Saturday, and some seven or eight hundred cars await immediates hipment. It is intimated that the railroad companies are losing \$25,000 a day by the stoppage of traffle, not counting the loss of perishable freight, the Columbus road being the heaviest loser by reason of this being its eastern terminus, where all of its freight is transferred.

A DEADLY FEUD IN KENIUCKY. others are advanced they will be given an equal

A DEADLY FEUD IN KENTUCKY.

Four Underwoods and one Holbrook Killed and Nothing Done to Stop the Bloodshed. GRAYSON, Ky., Oct. 13 .- Jesse Underwood was shot in the door of his father's house, known as Fort Underwood, yesterday morning. The Holbrook party surrounded the house and threatened to kill any-body who would dare to bury Jesse's body or rescue George Underwood, who is badly wounded, and, with the women and children inside the house, all that remains of the unfortunate Underwood family. George healty sent word to the County Judge, preying for help and protestion. The Govern a has been appeared to, but has not responded.

This is the fifth murder that has occurred in Carter County within the last three weeks; four of the nurdered men being Underwoods and one a member of the Hadrock family. Nothing has been done by any effect, from the Governor-lown to the county unglistrates, to check this fearful bloodshed.

How's Dyspensia Cure never falls. For alle everywhere, General depet, Starr H. ambler & Co., 38 Vesey & —4/6.

Amilies Americans, along, use Dr. Bail's Corgh Syrop Other matuons in proportion.—4/6. or rescue George Underwood, who is bad!

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

INCIDENTALLY, A LITTLE STORY ABOUT R. B. HAYES OF FREMONT.

The Way in Which he Paid an Overdue Debt and Had It Credited to Him as a Cam-paign Subscription-Bis Present Ambitton. COLUMBUS, Oct. 13 .- The closing days of the canvass bring no marked change in the political situation, although the zeal of both par-ties has been redoubled in the past week. John Sherman has got into the canvass again, and his appearance is welcomed-not that he produces any enthusiasm, but because it is understood that he has put more money into the Re-publican campaign fund. It is noticeable that

fidence of electing members of the Legislature in the close countles.
"You always depend upon John Sherman to help you out with a good contribution?" I

the Republicans begin to speak with more con-

remarked, inquiringly, to an ex-State Senator from the Western Reserve. "Oh, yes," was the reply. "He gives liberally, very liberally—of other people's money. We haven't had a great deal of money this year-only a few thousand dollars. We just want to get out the party vote, and that don't take

"But about Sherman; doesn't he give liber-

ally of his large fortune?" "Well, his checks don't startle us much, After Sherman was elected to the Senate, six years ago, he remarked that his election cost him just \$500, and most of that was for a dinner at the Neil House. He gives a good percentage of his salary to the campaign fund, but not more in proportion than the Post Office boys

tion last year?' No, said Wikoff. There was a balance of

"No, said Wikoff. There was a balance of \$900." Fil pay it now, then, said Hayes, and he wrote a check for the amount." Added the gentleman who tells the story, "of Hayes's contribution in the Presidential campaign of 1876." A few days afterward Gen. Wikoff got a telegram from Don Cameron of Pennsylvania requesting Gen. Wikoff to meet him at a radiroad station on the route that he was taking in passing through the State.

"What is the outlook here?" Cameron inquired anxiously as soon as he saw Gen. Wikoff Gen. Wikoff capter of this fears as to the result, and Mr. Cameron at once demanded the cause for this condition of things. Wikoff gave what seemed to Cameron Inadequate causes. what seemed to Cameron Inadequate

THE MERRILL DIVORCE SUIT.

cree of Absolute Divorce. The Hon, J. Sandford Potter, to whom was re-

ues in this action having heard the proofs and allega-

The understrand referre to hear and determing the issues in this action baring heard the proofs and allegations of parties, and having considered the same do find and report as fullows, to wit.

As a matter of tact I do find

I That on the life day of December, 1873, at the city of New York, in the Suite and County of New York, the prior was married to the determinant.

If the life is the same and county of New York, the prior was married to the determinant.

If the life is the patter for a same defendant have continuously resided in and begin mandiants of the state of New York.

If Trat in the latter part of the month of June, 1870, at the Hamilton House, occasied, 1879 is received in faculty avenue, describing the latter part of the month of June, 1870, at the Hamilton House, occasied, 1879 is received in faculty avenue, describing the most of the street and faculty avenue, describing the street and faculty as a faculty of the latter for the latter f

Divide a company of the Portion Received New York, New York, Sect. 9, 1870.

Judge Knapp and Presentor Metical viter

Communities, followed by increasing Abadianes and temperature to was all writing a linear

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Sultan Day orders a the trades timent of object of the Esveral shocked earlings he have negated as welly. I southern Hangary and her via. in southern Hemany of Devive.

The verscaled H. Fry S. Crew, the well as we writer on tenth of common that at the branch of Manual area, Principles of the Manual Area, Principles of the Manual He branch on the temperature for some time, owing G